

On the Development of Geodetic Instruments for the  
Solution of Some Problems Connected With Engineering  
on Airfields

SOV/154-59-2-4/22

light signal attachment should be fitted to make a communication possible between the works superintendent and the rodmen during nighttime, 5) levelling instrument. The most suitable is the NG type. It is, however, not equipped for nocturnal operations. It is to be provided with an overhead lamp. The latter can at the same time illuminate the reticle through an aperture in the telescope. Figure 6 shows an instrument devised by the author and his collaborators for nocturnal operations. It is a control and signalling device for the levelling instrument, making it possible to locate the rodmen automatically in the darkness. For daytime operations the levelling instrument should be equipped with a horizontal circle with an accuracy of reading of at least  $\pm 10'$ , 6) a barometer- and an altimeter instrument would be advisable for the quick determination of obstacles on airway grounds with an extension of up to 25 km on either side of the airfield as well as for the measurement of the access ways. The accuracy of existing barometers is unsatisfactory. An

Card 3/4

On the Development of Geodetic Instruments for the SOV/154-59-2-4/22  
Solution of Some Problems Connected With Engineering Reconnaissance  
on Airfields

improved aneroid barometer is shown in figure 7 in which the mechanical links are replaced by electric contacts. This barometer makes it possible to determine pressure changes of a few centimeters. Unfortunately, such types are not produced industrially. The author obtained the patent for this barometer already 8 years ago and spent great efforts in building the experimental model which gave satisfactory results. He also introduced a precision barograph for the observation of atmospheric conditions, 8) phototheodolite cameras are being tested at present, 9) stadia with illuminated scales, phosphorescent marks, tripods for high snow and special skis for geodetic purposes are required. There are 8 figures.

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: APL020398

S/0006/64/000/003/0027/0029

AUTHOR: Sayenko, V. Kh.

TITLE: A precision barometer-altimeter.

SOURCE: Geodesiya i kartografiya, no. 3, 1964, 27-29

TOPIC TAGS: barometer, altimeter, aneroid barometer, pressure, electromechanical pickup, aneroid chamber, follow up contact, automatic record

ABSTRACT: Disadvantages of current aneroid barometers involve chiefly the magnifying mechanism that measures deformation of the aneroid chamber, which, because of friction, does not maintain strict proportionality between deformation of the chamber and deforming pressure. Computations show that the force necessary to overcome this friction corresponds to a change in atmospheric pressure of  $\pm 0.15$  mm Hg, and this means that the sensitivity, and hence the accuracy, cannot exceed  $\pm 0.15$  mm Hg. This defect is completely eliminated in the instrument designed by the author and A. S. Durasov--Authors' Certificate No. 11876. This instrument

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4020398

differs fundamentally in having an electromechanical pickup. The barometer consists of two basic units: the pressure gauge and the pickup. The pressure gauge consists of a core of two aneroid chambers with a platinum contact attached to them. The pickup consists of a reducer, an electric motor, and a computing mechanism. The contact is connected to the drum of the reducer through a follow-up contact that is directly connected to the drum by a flexible rod. When the pressure changes, the contacts are pressed together or pulled apart, according to increase or decrease of pressure, closing or breaking the electrical circuit, and setting the armature of the electric motor in motion in a direction that depends on whether the circuit is opened or closed. The motor then raises or lowers the follow-up contact in keeping with this direction. The shaft of the motor is connected to a computing mechanism that operates on the principle of a speedometer. If the pressure remains constant for some time, the contacts form a closed circuit in which resistance builds up and a relay system occupies a neutral position. Under these conditions, the motor does not operate. The accuracy of this device is 0.01 mm Hg. An automatic recording instrument (Authors' Certificate No. 12223 by V. Kh. Sayenko and A. S. Durasov) may be attached, operated directly by a drive or activated by radio pulses. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Card 2/3 2

15 (2)

AUTHORS: Slepkaney, P. N., Sayenko, V. N., SOV/131-50-5-7/12  
Bey, G. N., Nemets, I. I.TITLE: The Use of Dinas-chromite Bricks in the Checkers of a Tilting  
Martin Furnace (Примениение динасхромита в назадках  
регенераторов каскадных мартеновских печей)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 5, pp 222-225 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These experiments were carried out in the "Azovstal" Works  
where the Martin furnaces are operated by the scrap-ore  
process with the use of highly phosphorous cast iron  
(1.4 - 1.6 % P). The furnaces are heated with a mixture of  
coke- and blast-furnace gas. According to data given by  
YuVEChI (Footnote 1), the melting dust from the vertical  
canals of the Martin furnace has the following chemical  
composition in % during melting: 1.40 SiO<sub>2</sub>, 3.00 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>;  
78.50 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 4.86 CaO; 2.07 MgO; 2.50 MnO. Table 1 compares  
the operation values of furnaces with different refractory  
material in the checkers. Table 2 indicates the heating  
temperatures of the upper row of Dinas-chromite checkers.  
Figures 1 and 2 show the state of the Dinas-chromite checkers

Card 1/2

The Use of Dinas-chromite Bricks in the Checkers  
of a Tilting Martin Furnace

SOV/131-59-5-7/12

of the right-hand air regenerator and of the right-hand gas regenerator after 286 melts. Table 3 indicates the chemical composition of the Dinas-chromite bricks and of the melting layer in per cent after 286 melts. The petrographic investigation was carried out by L. I. Karyakin (Footnote 2). Conclusions: The Dinas-chromite bricks in the checkers wear out by the deposition of a melting layer on their surface. The positive results obtained with Dinas-chromite bricks in the checkers of the tilting Martin furnace permit the same to be designated as promising refractories, even under conditions of an increased drag of dust at a maximum temperature of 1350°. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Metallurgical Works). Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

SAYENKO, V.P.

The P630A 630-ton capacity press. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.5:15-16  
'60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Hydraulic presses)

ACCESSION NR: AP4013289

S/0135/64/000/002/0006/0007

AUTHOR: Kumysh, I. I. (Engineer); Lutsyuk-Khudin, V. A. (Engineer); Sayenko, V. Ya. (Engineer); Antonets, D. P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Automatic welding of circular seams of pressure vessels of two-layer steel

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1964, 6-7

TOPIC TAGS: welding, automatic welding, two-layer steel, two-layer steel welding, circular seam welding, 09G2T + 1Kh18N9T steel, alloy welding

ABSTRACT: The article describes the technology of the mechanized welding of two-ply plate metal with access to the seam from one side. In collaboration with the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona (Electric welding Institute), the authors produced stamp-welded pressure vessels of two layer steel. Mechanized welding was used on the circular seams of the vessels, 1000 mm in diameter. The two-layer steel 09G2T+1Kh18N9T, 100 mm thick, was produced by the electro-slag welding method developed by the Electric Welding Institute and patented in November of 1959. The finishing of the ends of the circular butt weld of the vessel and the sequence of laying the individual beads are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. First, the plating layer of the steel was welded. The root seam was welded, with melt-through, on a semi-automatic welding rig, in carbon dioxide gas, using an

Card 1/M2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013289

EP156 wire, in the vertical position, and then automatically welded, using an Sv-04KII19N9 wire, 3 mm in diameter, with ANF-14 flux. Welding conditions:  $I_{weld} = 280-300$  a;  $v_{electrode} = 83$  m/hour;  $U_{arc} = 34-36$  v;  $v_{weld} = 25$  m/hour. In order to prevent the appearance of flaws in a weld alloyed with chromium and nickel, foreign practice recommends the use of Armco iron electrodes. With manual arc welding, the use of these electrodes gives a positive effect since, because of the shallow fusion, the transfer of chromium and nickel from the austenitic weld to the transition layer is relatively small. In order to achieve the same results with flux-covered welding, a type A Armco iron wire was used in conjunction with a carbon oxidizing flux (AN348), while, in order to reduce penetration, welding was carried out with a vertical electrode, moving it from the zenith position to 60mm opposite to the direction of rotation of the spherical vessel. In this way the chromium and nickel content in the transitional weld did not exceed 2.5 and 1.6%, respectively. All seams welded with low-carbon electrodes were checked by ultrasonic inspection; the austenitic welds - by gammagraph inspection. "The work was carried out under the direction of Dr. of Tech. Sci. B. I. Medovar." Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: ZHDANOVSKIY ZAVOD TYAZHELOGO MASHINOSTROYENIYA (Zhdanov Heavy

Card 2/12

L 5019-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HW  
ACC NR: AP5022041 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/0113/0113  
AUTHORS: Paton, B. Ye.; Dudko, D. A.; Medovar, B. I.; Khrundzho, V. M.;  
Litsyuk-khudin, V. A.; Savchenko, V. Ya.; Dryapik, Ye. P.; Shekhter, S. Ya.;  
Salov, Ye. M.; Baranov, S. V.  
ORG: none  
TITLE: A method for obtaining two-layer rolling. Class 49, No. 173115 Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)  
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarknykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 113  
TOPIC TAGS: metal rolling, metal cladding, metal industry  
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining two-layer rolling by lining a plate ingot with a solid plate. To produce proper adhesion between the layers, the plate ingot is lined with a plate of cladding metal to which is welded a plate of metal analogous in composition to the one being lined.  
SUB CODE: IE, MM/ SUBM DATE: 01Jul63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000  
*CC*  
Card 1/1. UDC: 621.771.8  
07010723

KUMYSH, I.I., inzh.; LUTSYUK-KHUDIN, V.A., inzh.; SAYENKO, V.Ya., inzh.;  
ANTONETS, D.P., inzh.

Automatic welding of girth joints of vessels made of two-layer  
steel. Svar.proizv. no.2:6-7 F '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona (for Sayenko). 2.  
Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Antonets.)

L 23458-66 EWT(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/EM  
ACC NR: AP6006334 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0057/0057

(6)

4/1

B

AUTHOR: Paton, B. Ye.; Dudko, D. A.; Medovar, B. I.; Lutsyuk-Khudin, V. A.;  
Sayenko, V. Ya.; Kumysh, I. I.; Andrianov, G. G.; Karpov, V. F.; Dovzhenko, N. F.;  
Antonets, D. P.; Kuzema, I. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of producing composite rolled stock, Class 21, No. 177985 [announced  
by Electric Welding Institute im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut Elektrosvarki)].

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 57

TOPIC TAGS: welding, metal rolling, sandwich rolling

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of producing composite  
rolled metal by using a billet consisting of ingots or plates welded together by  
electroslag welding. To save on stainless steel, lower the thickness of the clad layer,  
and simplify the welding procedure, it is suggested that the process be begun  
with a heterogeneous plate made from prewelded and prerolled smaller billets having  
been a carbon steel and clad layer, and then adding additional ingots or plates to  
produce sandwich rolled stock. [LD]

SUB CODE: 13/1 SUBM DATE: 11Apr63 ORIG: none/ OTH REF: none/

Card 1/1 ULR

UDC: 621.791.793:621.771.2-419.5

Z

L 28870-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI LIP(c) TH/TD/HM  
ACC NR: AP6011539 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/004/0033/0034

61  
B

AUTHOR: Sayenko, V. Ye. (Engineer)

ORG: Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant (Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhalogo mashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: Manual gas-electric arc cutting of aluminum in an argon-ammonia mixture

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1966, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: cutting tool, gas cutting, electric arc, argon, ammonia, aluminum / UGR-1 cutting tool

ABSTRACT: At the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Building Plant, the considerable volume of operations requiring manual methods of aluminum cutting (on-the-spot cutting of orifices in tanks, trimming of pipe fittings, etc.) prompted studies to develop the technology of the manual gas-electric arc cutting of 6-50 mm thick aluminum. The experiments were carried out with the aid of an UGR-1 apparatus which includes a high-frequency oscillator, two electromagnetic valves for the automatic delivery of gas, and other elements. The performance and operating principles of this apparatus were described earlier (Pilipenko, A. A. Primeneniye ammiaka pri plazmenno-dugovoy rezke aluminiya i yego splavov. Informatsionnoye pis'mo, Kramatorsk, no. 17, 1962; Spravochnik po svarke. T. 2. Pod red. Ye. V. Sokolova, Mashgiz, 1962). A mix-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.948:669.715

L 28870-66

ACC NR: AP6011539

ture of argon ammonia was selected as the gas mixture, on using pure argon as the control. Findings: the addition of ammonia increases cutting rate 1.5-2.0 times and improves the quality of the cut compared with cutting in pure argon. The composition of this gas mixture determines both the quality and the rate of cutting. The optimal mixture contains 50-56% ammonia. A metallographic examination of the cut edges showed no changes in the microstructure of the metal cut in the argon-ammonia mixture as compared with cutting in argon alone. Mechanical tests of the joints obtained by welding together the edges cut in the argon-ammonia mixture produced satisfactory results, as did their tests for general and intercrystalline corrosion -- without (particularly in the case of mechanized cutting), no cold working is required for the edges obtained by gas-electric arc cutting in argon-ammonia mixtures. With proper precautions ammonia, which is a toxic gas, can be prevented from escaping into the shop atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 CC

SAYENKO, Ya.M.

Mammals in southern and some central regions of Moldavia. Uch.  
zap. Kish. un. 39:105-126 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh Kishinevskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(MOLDAVIA--MAMMALS)

ACC NR: AP7004147

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/67/022/001/0165/0167

AUTHOR: Yermolayev, V. L.; Sveshnikova, Ye. B.; Sayenko, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the degradation of electron excitation in organic molecules in liquid solution by the method of triplet-triplet transfer to rare earth chelates

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 22, no. 1, 1967, 165-167

TOPIC TAGS: energy transfer, photoluminescence, fluorescence, excited electron state, aromatic hydrocarbon, aromatic ketone, aromatic ether, organoeuropium compound, chelate compound, NAPHTHALENE

ABSTRACT: The controversial mechanism of degradation of excitation energy in organic molecules, such as 2-acetonaphthone, 2-methoxynaphthalene, or naphthalene, in liquid solution has been studied by the method of triplet-triplet transfer to europium tris-thenoyltrifluoroacetonate-1, 10-phenanthroline. The nonradiative energy fraction which degrades on the triple level of the organic donor molecule was determined by two procedures. Following the first procedure, the luminescence intensity of the evacuated binary solution of the organic donor molecule and chelate was compared to that of an identical but nonevacuated solution. The difference between the luminescence intensity of evacuated and nonevacuated solutions,  $I_{\text{ev}} - I_{\text{nonev}}$ , was equated to the intensity  $I_{\text{tt}}$  due to the energy transfer on triplet levels, under operating conditions excluding the donor to chelate energy transfer on singlet levels and the

UDC: 535.373.2

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004147

reabsorption of the donor fluorescence by the chelate. The experimental values of  $(I_{\text{ev}} - I_{\text{nonev}}) \times I_{\text{nonev}}^{-1}$ , which are the measure of the fraction of donor molecules in the triplet state, were found nearly equal to the values of  $\epsilon_D C_D (1 - q_{f1}) \epsilon_{\text{ch}}^{-1} C_{\text{ch}}$ , where  $\epsilon$  and  $C$  are molar absorption coefficients and concentrations of donor and chelate and  $q_{f1}$  is the quantum yield of fluorescence of the donor. In the second procedure, the luminescence intensity of the evacuated binary solutions was compared to that of the solution of the chelate alone on excitation with a 313 nm source. Under given conditions, the ratio  $(I_{\text{ev}} - I_{\text{nonev}})(I_{\text{ch}} - I_{\text{nonev}})^{-1}$  was equated with the fraction of donor molecules in the triplet state,  $q_{3T}$ . This value was found nearly equal to  $1 - q_{f1}$ . The conclusion was drawn from both experiments that the energy degradation in the aromatic molecules studied in liquid solution proceeds exclusively via the triplet state. Thanks are expressed to A. N. Teremin. Orig. art. has:

[JK]

1 table and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2

L 13631-66 EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6002421

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1048/1051

AUTHOR: Yermolayev, V. L.; Aleshin, V. G.; Sayenko, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the energy transport velocity constants in chelates of complex rare-earth ions *14155*

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1048-1051

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth element, nonradiative transition, luminescence quenching, electron energy level

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method for the determination of the rate constant of nonradiative transfer of electron energy from a ligand to a rare-earth molecule for complexes of dibenzoylmethanate (DBM) with Sm<sup>3+</sup> and Eu<sup>3+</sup> and for acetylacetone (AA) with Sm<sup>3+</sup>, Eu<sup>3+</sup>, Tb<sup>3+</sup>, and Dy<sup>3+</sup>. The method is based on the competition between the intramolecular ligand-rare earth transfer and the intermolecular energy transfer over the triplet states of organic ligand-quencher (acceptor) compounds. The quenchers used were naphthalene for AA and acridine, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, and pyrene for DBM. The rare-earth complex luminescence was excited outside the absorption band of the quencher (3340 Å for AA and 4050 Å for DBM). The measurements were made in toluol at 293K. Plots are presented of the electronic levels in triplet-triplet quenching, of the phosphorescence spectra of the ligand and of the rare earth and of the behavior of the luminescence quenching agent. The results

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.373.2

L 13631-66

ACC NR: AP6002421

show that the intermolecular triplet-triplet energy transfer between organic molecules has a higher rate constant than the ligand--rare earth transition, which has a higher order of forbiddenness. The application of the results to an analytic determination of the content of rare earths by means of the luminescence of rare-earth-complex residues is briefly discussed. Authors are grateful to Academician A. N. Terenin for interest, and to A. V. Karyakin, V. A. Arkhangel'skaya, and B. I. Maksakov for supplying the rare-earth elements. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [02]

55 27  
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 012/ ATD PRESS: 4/87

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants - Forage Crops. M  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhRiol., №.14, 1958, №.63456  
AUTHOR : Sayenko, Ye. P.  
INST. : Kharkov Zooveterinary Institute  
TITLE : Fertilizing Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villos Roth*) in Fall Sowings.  
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. Khar'kovsk. zootekhn. in-t, 1957, 9, 77-84  
ABSTRACT : In the 1949-1950 trials at the training farm of Khar'kov Zooveterinary Institute, predecessor of vetch was vetch-oat mixture for green fodder, which followed the intertilled crops. With the fall sowing, the plants started the winter in a good condition. The greatest effect was secured from the application of 20 tons of half-rotted manure together with PK, NPK, or manure without the addition of mineral fertilizers and PK. -- O. A. Gorbunova

Card: 1/1

88

SHKURBA, V.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; SAYENKO, Yu.I., kand. tekhn.nauk

Solution of the problem of an optimum layout. Vest.mashinostr. 45  
no.9:47-49 S '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

SAYENKO, Z.M.

Characteristics of an outbreak of typhoid fever in one of the populated points of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.6:113 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny AzerSSR, Baku.  
(AZERBAIJAN—TYPHOID FEVER)

SAYENKO, Z.M.

Typhoid and paratyphoid bacteria carriage among children as shown  
by data from pathoanatomical sections. Azerb. med. zhur. no. 5:59-  
62 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii  
i gigiyeny (direkto - doktor meditsinskikh nauk B.F. Medzhidov).  
(TYPHOID FEVER) (PAPATYPHOID FEVER)

SAYENKO, Z.M.

Children carrying typhoid germs in high-incidence areas. Azerb. med.  
zhur. no.8:75-79 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny (direktor - doktor med.nauk B.F.Medzhidov),  
(TYPHOID FEVER) (CHILDREN DISEASES)

~~LAVROV, A.P.~~ SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F.  
LAVROV, A.P., professor; SEMENOV, N.V., dotsent; SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F.,  
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Electric activity of the cerebral cortex in eczema. Vest. ven i derm.  
no.4:3-6 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo dermato-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. prof.  
A.P.Lavrov) i neyro-fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. dotsent N.V.  
Semenov) Ukrainskogo instituta nevrokhirurgii (dir. prof. A.I.Arutyu-  
nov)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various diseases,  
\*eczema)

(ECZEMA, physiology,  
\*EEG)

SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F.

[Sclerederma] Sklerodermia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 150 p. (MLRA 9:4)  
(SCLERODERMA)

SAYENKO-LYUBARS'KA, V.F.

State of the higher nervous activity and interaction between the cortical signal systems in patients with diffuse sclerosis [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 3 no.1:16-23 Ja-F '57.  
(MLRA 10:3)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR,  
vidil klinichnoi ta eksperimental'noi nevrologii.  
(SCLEROSIS, MULTIPLE) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

SAYENKO-LYUBARS'KA V.F.

Using radioactive and stable isotopes and radiation in biology  
and medicine. Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.] 3 no.5:138-142 S-O '57.  
(RADIOBIOLOGY) (MIRA 11:1)  
(RADIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F., kand.med.nauk; MARINYAK, Z.N., ordinator

Use of transcerebral ionophoresis of bromine through the eye (Bourguignon system) in treating pruritic dermatitis. Vest.derm. i ven. 31 no.2:46 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.  
(BROMINE--THERAPEUTIC USE) (ELECTROPHORESIS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.12/5 Dermatology, etc. May 58

SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V. F.

909. CHANGES IN THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF PATIENTS WITH ECZEMA (Bulgarian text) - Sayenko-Lyubarskaya V. F. - VESTN. DERM. VENER. 1957, 31/3 (8-10)

In 28 patients suffering from eczema, a functional disorder of the cortical neurodynamics and the vegetative function of the nervous system was established by clinical and biopathographical examination, by the correctional method, by associative experience, etc.

Balabanoff - Sofia (XIII, 8)

SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F. [Saienko-Liubars'ka, V.F.]

Effect of ionizing radiation on the human nervous system. Fiziol.  
zhur. [Ukr] 5 no.2:261-269 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, otdel klini-  
cheskoy i eksperimental'noy nevrologii.  
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F. [Saienko-Liubars'ka, V.F.]

Study of specific features of the higher nervous activity in man  
based on anamnestic data. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 5 no.5:697-700 S-0  
'59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogmol'tsa AN USSR, laboratoriya  
klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy nevrologii.  
(CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY)

SVECHNIKOVA, N.V., kand.med.nauk; SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F. (Kiyev)

Role of the adrenal gland in pathological manifestations of  
the climacteric. Vrach.delo no.6:615-617 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii AN  
SSSR, Kiyevskiy gorodskoy protivozobnyy dispanser i Institut  
fiziologii AN USSR im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa.  
(ADRENAL GLANDS) (CLIMACTERIC)

SVECHNIKOVA, Natal'ya Vasil'yevna, kand. med. nauk; SAYENKO-  
IYUBARSKAYA, Valentina Firsovna, kand. med. nauk;  
MALINOVSKAYA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; TIMOSHENKO, L.V.,  
red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Treatment of pathological climacteric] Lechenie patologiche-  
skogo klimaksa. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1961. 88 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(CLIMACTERIC) (HORMONE THERAPY)

SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F. [Saienko-Liubars'ka, V.F.]

Investigation of some motor reactions during influenzal and  
noninfluenzal neural virus infections. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.]  
9 no.4:485-491 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Otdel nevrologii i neyrofiziologii Instituta fiziologii  
im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

MAKARCHENKO, A.F. [Makarchenko, O.F.]; DINABURG, A.D. [Dynaburg, H.D.];  
GORBACH, N.L. [Horbach, M.L.]; SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, V.F. [Saienko-  
Liubars'ka, V.F.]; LAUTA, A.D.; YERYSH, A.I. [IErysh, A.I.]; KLEBANOVA,  
L.B.

Clinicophysiological characteristics of diencephalic pathology.  
Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.3:371-378 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel nevrologii i neyrofiziologii Institut fiziologii im. A.A.  
Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

L 16121-65 EWT(1)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10 ESD(gs)/RAEM(c)/  
ESD(t)/AEDC(b)/SSD/SSD(b)/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/ASD(f)-2/ASD(p)-3/AFETR

ACCESSION NR: AP4044175

S/0185/64/009/008/0914/0916

AUTHOR: Kucherenko, Ye. T.; Sayenkov, V. A.TITLE: On the problem of a damped discharge with electron oscillations in a magnetic field B

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky\*y fizy\*chny\*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 914-916

TOPIC TAGS: electron oscillations, plasma, magnetic field, free electron path

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present work is to call attention to the role of the kinetics of electrons emerging from the cathode ("fast electrons") in the static and dynamic characteristics of the damped discharge with electron oscillations, when the free path is larger than the discharge gap. Orig. art. has: 10 equations

ASSOCIATION: Ky\*yivs'ky\*y derzhuniversity\*tet im. T. G. Shevchenka (Kiev State University)

Card 1/2

L 16121-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044175

SUBMITTED: 02Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, EM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card2/2

SAYENKOVA, A.K.

New components of the fauna of the Caspian Sea [with English summary in  
insert] Zool. zhur. 35 no.5:678-679 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Gidrobiologicheskaya laboratoriya Kaspiyskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rybolovstva i okeanografii.  
(Caspian Sea--Marine fauna)

SAYENKOVA, A.K.

Interrelations between *Nereis succinea* and benthonic organisms of  
the Northern Caspian. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 61 no.1:45-50 Ja-<sup>7</sup> '56  
(MIRA 9:6)

(THE CASPIAN SEA--POLYCHAETA)

SAYENKOVA, A.K. (Astrakhan')

Monodacna colorata Eichw. in the Caspian Sea. Priroda 49 no.11:  
111 N '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Caspian Sea--Mollusks)

SAYENKOVA, A.K.

Feeding habits of basic benthos-eating fishes in the northern part of the Caspian Sea in 1954-1957. Trudy VNIR no. 54:67-79  
'64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kaspiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii.

GAVRILOVICH, Mikhail Al'bertovich, dotsent, kand.med.nauk; SAYET, Aleksandr Gavrilovich, assistant; SHCHIGEL'SKIY, Vyacheslav Ivanovich, assistant; MOGILEVCHIK, Z.K., prof., nauchnyy red.; SHEVLAK, V.A., red.; ZIMA, Ye.G., tekhnred.

[Hygiene for school children; collection from the series, "What one must know about the training of children."] Gigiena detei shkol'nogo vozrasta; sbornik iz tsikla "Chto nuzhno znat' o vospitanii detei." Minsk, 1960. 38 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Belorusskoi SSR, no.24). (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Sayet, Shchigel'skiy). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Mogilevchik).

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

SAYET, Ye.S.

Prophylactic treatment of children who are in contact with  
tuberculosis patients. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.7:27-29 J1 '59.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Brestskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera  
(glavnnyy vrach T.S.Promzeleva).  
(TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)  
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

SAYET, Ye. S.

Chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis in children coming in contact with  
tuberculous patients. Probl. tub. no. 7:13-17 '61.  
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Brestskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera  
(glavnnyy vrach T. S. Promzeleva)

(TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION)

S/035/62/000/010/006/128  
A001/A101

3,2100

AUTHORS: Zaytsev, A. A., Sayetkhanov, A. I., Chernichin, V. G.

TITLE: Graphic control of visual observations of Earth artificial satellites by means of gnomonic cartographic grids.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 15, abstract 10A140 ("Byul. st. optich. nablyudeniya iskusstv. sputnikov Zemli", 1961, no. 23, 3 - 6)

TEXT: It is suggested to use a stellar globe or its mapping onto a plane (so-called central or gnomonic cartographic grids) for graphic control of multiple determinations of the position of Earth artificial satellites during one passage. Examples are presented of using Lorenzoni's grid, polar and equatorial gnomonic grids, as well as the methods of plotting the latter. VB

M. I.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SAYEV, G.K.; ILKOV, At.T.; MARKOV, K.Iv.; KOLCHAKOV, K.G.

Fixation of C<sup>14</sup>O<sub>2</sub> by penicillin-resistant staphylococci. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 132 no.5:1195-1196 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vysshiiy meditsinskiy institut, Sofiya, Bolgariya. Predstavleno  
akademikom V.N. Shaposhnikovym.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS) (PENICILLIN) (CARBON DIOXIDE)

STOYANOV, K., prof.; KRESTINOV, G., prof.; SAEV, S., doktor

Our experience in the reanimation of patients from a state of  
clinical death. Khirurgia 39 no.9:10-14 Sr'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey  
(dir. - prof. K. Stoyanov) i kafedry voyennno-polevoy khirurgii  
Vysshego voyenno-meditsinskogo instituta (nachal'nik - prof.  
G. Krestincev), Bolgariya.

SAYEV, S.K.; TENEV, K.A.

Use of nivaline for decurarization in surgery on patients with  
cardiovascular diseases. Eksper.khir. i anest. no.2:76-77'63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kliniki serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.-prof. K.A.  
Stoyanov) Instituta usovershenstvovaniya i spetsializatsii  
vrachey, Sofiya.  
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—SURGERY) (TUBOCURARINE)  
(GALANTHAMINE)

SAYEVICH, A.

Year-round production of cement-sand roofing tiles.  
Sil'.bud. 10 no.8:19 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya stroitel'stva Chernevetskogo  
oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Chernovtsy Province--Tiles)

MANIKHAS, M.G.; KOMISSAROVA, Ye.I.; SAYEVICH, A.G.

Joint work of a dermat-venereological clinic and a women's health center in the control of trichomoniasis. Vest.derm.i ven. no.5:65-68 '61. (MIR 14:12)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera (glavnnyy vrach M.G. Manikhas) i zhenskoy konsul'tatsii No.1 Ob'yedineniya rodil'nogo doma (glavnnyy vrach M.V. Kovaleva) Rybinska ~~Ural'skoy~~ oblasti. (TRICHOMONIASIS)

SAYEVICH, N.A.

Fyntomycin treatment of toxic dyspepsia, bronchopneumonia, and sepsis in children. Pediatrria no.2:76-78 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materinstva i detstva (dir. A.L.Rapoport; nauchnyy rukovoditel' dotsent A.S.Levin)

(CHLORAMPHENICOL, therapeutic use,

\*bronchopneumonia, dyspepsia & toxicosis in inf.)

(BRONCHOPNEUMONIA, in infant and child,

\*ther., chloramphenicol)

(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS

\*dyspepsia & toxicosis, ther., chloramphenicol)

SAYEVICH, N. A.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES

"Children's Diseases and Polyclinical Service", by Senior Scientific Associate N.A. Sayevich, Zdravookhraneniye Belorussii, No 3, March 1957, pp 49-52.

The age groups of children in comparative relation to their morbidity is the main subject of this article.

Children of pre-school age in the Belorussian SSR are more easily affected by infectious diseases than are school age children. This is because children in schools are under the supervision of the school's medical personnel. At present the main problem is the reduction of both the morbidity and mortality in one-year-old infants. The author regrets that physicians in polyclinical consultants in the city of Minsk do not pay special attention to infants nor <sup>do</sup> they apply proper prophylactic measures.

Card 1/1

- 10 -

SAYEVICH, N. A., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "Pneumonia in children up to 3 months old (Social-hygienic and clinical investigation)". Minsk, 1959. 12 pp  
(Minsk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 9, 1960, 129)

SAYEVICH, N.A.

Constancy of the principal clinical symptoms of pneumonia in children  
under three months old. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 4 no. 6:88 N-D '59.  
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany  
materinstva i detstva.  
(PNEUMONIA)

SAYEVICH, N.A.; kand.med.nauk

Erythromycin and its use in infants with pneumonia. Zdrav.Bel.  
8 no.2:26-28 F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany  
materinstva i detstva (direktor - kand.med.nauk G.A.Kalyuzhin).  
(PNEUMONIA) (ERYTHROMYCIN)

ZAYATS, L.F., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; SAYEVICH, V.I., veterinarnyy  
vrach.

Compound therapy in verrucose pododermatitis in horses. Veteri-  
nariia 32 no.11:67-69 N '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy veterinarno-zootekhnicheskiy institut.  
(HORSES--DISEASES) (HOOF--DISEASES)

KLEPIKOV, N.P.; ROKITYANSKIY, V.R.; RUDOV, Yu.G.; SAYEVSKIY, F.V.;  
FEDOROV, V.V.; YUDIN, V.A.

Threshold singularities in the total cross section of pion  
scattering by protons. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.3:937-938  
S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta.  
(Mesons--Scattering) (Protons)

SAYFEYEV, T.A.

Preventing the formation of hydrates in the hole of wells in the  
Kanchurinskoye and Musina gas condensate fields. Gaz. delo no.8:  
10-14 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Neftepromyslovoe upravleniye "Ishimbayneft".

KOVALENKO, M.F.; SAYFEYEV, T.A.

Determining the losses of light petroleum fractions on the fields  
of the Oil Field Administration of the Ishimbay Petroleum Trust.  
Nefteprom. delo no.2:28-31 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Ishimbayneft".

SAYFEYEV, T.A.; KOVALENKO, M.F.; BILALOVA, A.Z.

Sedimentation of asphalt-tar substances in the well bores of the Kanchurin and Musa gas condensate fields and the search for efficient methods of control. Nefeprom. delo no. 9:15-20 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Tsekhan nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Ishimbayneft".

SAYFEYEV, T.A.; LOBKOV, A.M.

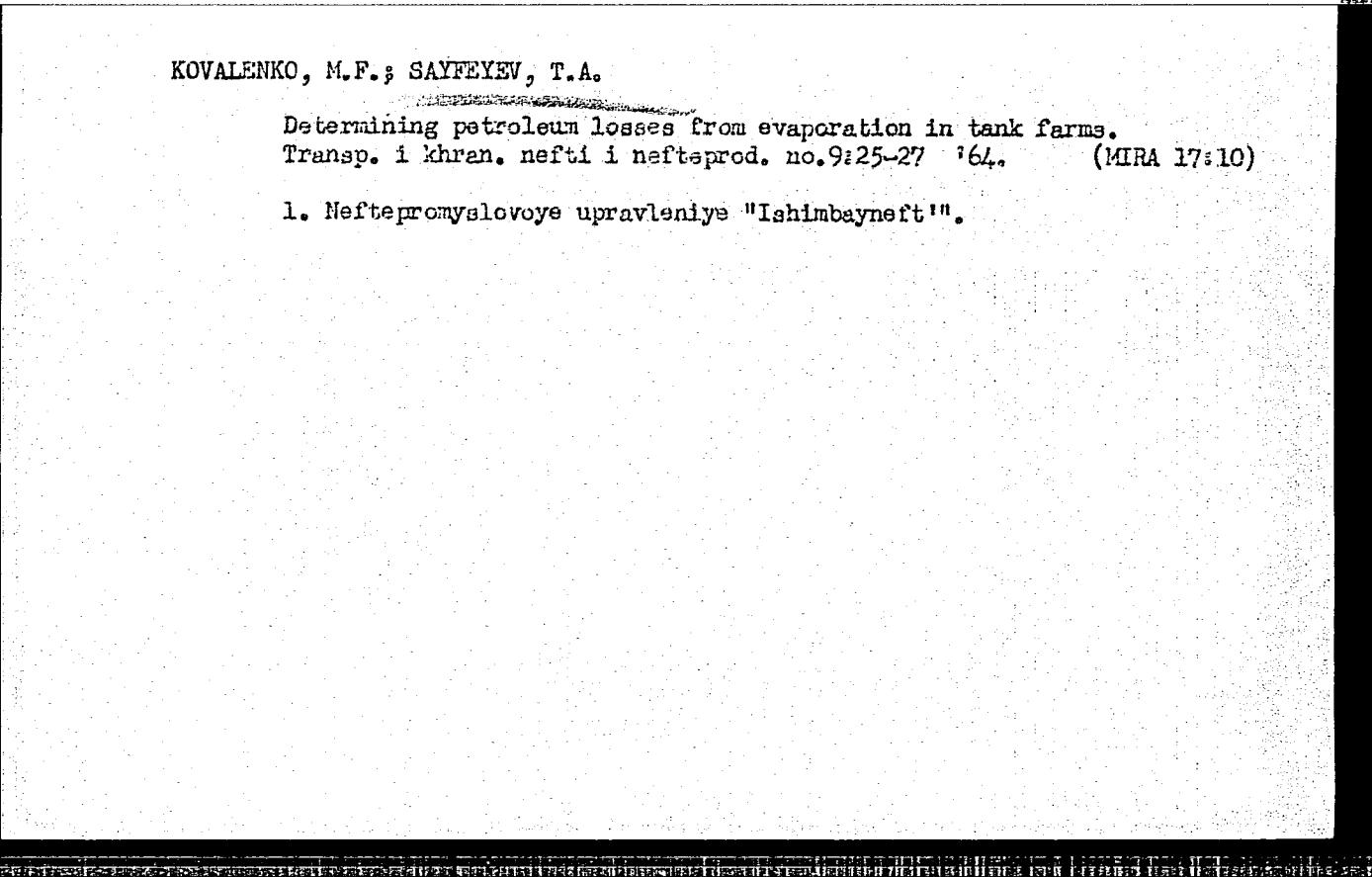
Effect of surfactants on the formation and sedimentation of  
hydrates. Gaz. delo no.4:9-13 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. TSekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot  
neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Ishimbayneft'" i Ufimskiy neftyanoy  
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

3527  
KOVALENKO, M.F.; SAYFEYEV, T.A.

Determining petroleum losses from evaporation in tank farms.  
Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no. 9:25-27 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Ishimbayneft".



*Card*  
SAYFI, E. Kn.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The basis for the parameters of cutting irrigated alfalfa". Tashkent, 1958. 16 pp (Min Agric USSR, Tashkent Inst of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agric TIIIMSKh), 150 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 127)

KOSOV, A.P.; MAGAY, L.I.; NIKULIN, B.K.; PAK, M.S.; RUDAKOV, G.M.;  
SAYFI, E.Kh.; SERGIYENKO, V.A.; SOKOLOV, F.A.; SPIRIDONOV,  
P.V.; SHPOLYANSKIY, D.M.; TIKHONOVA, I., red.

[Overall mechanization and cultivation practices for cotton  
crops] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i agrotehnika khlop-  
chatnika. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1964. 407 p.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Sredneaziatskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii  
sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Sredneaziatskiy institut mekhanizatsii  
i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (for all  
except Tikhonova).

MUDRYY, I.V.; BODNAR', P.P.; AGISHEV, A.P.; SAYFIYEVA, M.M.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, G.Z.

Resources and utilization of petroleum (casinghead) gas from the  
oil fields of the eastern Ukraine. Gaz. delo no.8:42-44 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta prirodnogo gaza.

KHAMUDKHANOV, M.Z.; SAYFULLAYEV, I.

D.C. rectifier motor with independent excitation. Izv. AN Uz. SSR.  
Ser. tekhn. nauk 9 no.3:5-15 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki i  
avtomatiki.

L 22405-66

ACC NR: AP6013977

SOURCE CODE: UR/0167/65/000/004/0005/0010

AUTHOR: Khamidkhanov, M. Z.; Sayfullayev, I.

57  
49

ORG: Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Power and Automation (Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki i avtomatiki)

TITLE: DC thyratron motor with series excitation

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 5-10

TOPIC TAGS: direct current, electric motor, semiconductor device, electronic rectifier

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a thyratron-motor system which can be used to replace regular DC motors with series excitation that are employed as the power drive for different machines, particularly tractive machines. The principal elements of this motor are: a rectifier and an autonomic inverter, and its advantages lie in: the lack of harmful vibrations, good tolerance of overloads, virtual impossibility of acceleration during idling, etc. It is assembled from thyratron or semiconductor elements, among other things. This motor may be used as a source of motive power in electrified railroad transport as well as a power drive for many working mechanisms, e.g. in heavy-duty marine propulsion plants and in the mining, chemical, and other branches of industry. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Feb65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1

SAYFULLIN, A. (Capt.) Vet. Corps; Garrison Vet. Lazaretto <sup>infirmary,</sup> ~~hospital~~

"Surgical Treatment of Suppurative Necrotic Processes in the Region of the Withers"

SO: Bolezni Loshadey (Equine Diseases), A Collection of Works, Ogiz-Sel'khozgiz, 1947 p 140

Compiled by A. Yu. Branzburg and A. Ya. Shapiro, under editorship of A. M. Laktionova,  
State Press for Agric. Literature.

In majority of cases previously published in the journal Veterinariya or in one of the  
manuals issued by the Vet. Admin. of the Armed Forces USSR

-W-9922, 1 May 1950 p 3

m

SAYFULLIN, A. (Capt) Vet. Corps. Garrison Vet. Lazaretto [hospital]  
infirmary

"Bridged Type of Plaster of Paris Bandage"

So: Bolezni Loshadey (Equine Diseases), A Collection of Works, Ogiz-Sel'khozgiz, 1947, p 267

Compiled by A. Yu. Branzburg and A. Ya. Shapiro, under editorship of A. M. Laktionova,  
State Press for Agric. Literature

In majority of cases previously published in the journal Veterinariya or in one of the  
mannals issued by the Vet. Admin. of the Armed Forces USSR

-W-9922, 1 May 1950 p 6

m

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447510007-2

SKYFILLIN, A.  
GERMAN and SAYFILLIN, Vet.

"Treatment of parafilariasis of horses."

SO: Vet. 26 (11) 1949, p. 47

PUNCHED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001447510007-2"

BYKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAYFULLIN, B.I., kand. voyenno-morsk. nauk

Using short-range radio navigation stations for high precision  
operations. Inform. sbor. TSNIIMF no.115. Sudovozh. i sviaz'  
no.26:84-94 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

SAYFULLIN, F.G. (Kazan')

Blood supply of a Filatov flap at different stages in plastic  
surgery of the skin. Kaz. med. zhur. no. 2:109 Mr-Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES ETC.) (SKIN)

SAYFULLIN, F.G.

Protector for the neurovascular bundle in resection of the edge of  
the greater palatine foramen. Stomatologija 40 no.1:99 Ja-F '61.

1. Iz otdeleniya chelyustno-litsevoy khirurgii (rukovoditel' -  
kand.med.nauk K.A.Korchagina) Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (direktor - prof. L.I.Shulutko).  
(PALATE) (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

OVANESOV, G.P.; KHALIMOV, E.M.; SAYFULLIN, M.S.

Present status of and methods for developing the Arlan oil field. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.10:1-9 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva RSFSR, Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Bashneft' i Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Arlanneft'.

SAYFULLIN, M.S.; PAVLOV, V.P.

Evaluating the current oil yield of the flooded section of bed  
VI in the Ashit sector of the Arlan oil field. Geol. nefti, i  
gaza 8 no.10:27-31 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye Arlanneft'.

SAYFULLIN, R. S.:

Sayfullin, R. S.:

"Some means of intensifying the process of nickel plating." Min Higher Education USSR. Kazan' Chemicotechnological Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Chair of Inorganic Chemistry. Kazan', 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Doctor in Chemical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'  
No 34, 1956. Moscow

AUTHORS: Vozdvizhenskiy, G. S., Sayfullin, R. S. 153-58-1-19/29

TITLE: Some Problems of the Intensification of the Process of Nickel-Plating (Nekotoryye voprosy intensifikatsii protsessa nikelirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 123-128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The intensification of galvanic processes is one of the important problems which at present attract the attention of the investigators. A survey of the publications dealing with this subject is given (references 1 to 17). Recently attention was called to the use of reversed current for the purpose of improving the quality of the coatings and to the intensification of the nickel-plating process (references 18 to 22). The methods applied are described in the experimental part. The high-speed nickel-plating tank was driven by an electrolyte of 80 g/l  $\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Table 1 shows the values of current density with which the borders of the sample become tanned. The properties of the achieved coatings are described in detail and the

Card 1 / 5

Some Problems of the Intensification of the Process of Nickel-Plating 153-58-1-19/29

cathode-potentials, too. A slight agitation reduces the polarization on the average for some dozen millivolt. The pH is equal to 5 to 9 in the cathode-near space, when normal nickel-coatings are formed. These values are reduced by increasing of temperature, agitating, and by reducing the current density. The solubility of the anodes depends largely on the conditions of electrolysis. Higher temperature, lower pH values and lower current density improve the work performed by the anodes. An anode-surface corresponding to the respective electrolysis conditions must be found or up to 3 g/liter potassium chloride must be added in order to maintain the composition and the pH of the electrolyte. Figure 1 shows the influence of temperature on the brightness of the precipitated deposit. Both the brightness and the capability of being electro-polished (elektropoliruyemost') of the deposits from various electrolyte are compared in figure 2: from the (pH 2,2-2,4) used for the test, from the ordinary sulfate of (pH 5, ref. 9) and from the electrolyte by Pasechnik (reference 24, pH 2,0). It results from figure 2 that the coatings achieved during the test show a higher polish and a better

Card 2/5

Some Problems of the Intensification of the Process of Nickel-Plating 153-58-1-19/29

capacity of being electrically polished than other precipitations. Microphotographs are given in figure 3. Both the properties and connections between the individual components of the process are described. The rôle played by the texture of the deposits is shown by means of radio-grams (figure 4). The following conclusions are drawn from their investigation: 1) All factors reducing the cathodic polarization favor the formation of textured deposits in which the surface of the cube is parallel to the surface of the basis (with some deviations). The coatings are generally dull. 2) The texture of the cube lacks in deposits obtained at reduced temperatures, high current densities, low acidity and without agitation. Yet they show a certain polish. 3) The deposits fit for electro-polishing have no cubic texture. The rules governing the correlation between the texture and the properties of the deposits is denied in the works of recent years (references 16, 26, 27), though the test results obtained by the same authors indicate it (references 16, 17). This correlation is apparently camouflaged in several cases. The author

Card 3/5

Some Problems of the Intensification of the Process of Nickel-Plating 153 58-1-19/29

contemplates on the presumable mechanism of this camouflage: The reversion of current: the author did not succeed in achieving brilliant deposits under the conditions referred to in reference 18, viz. from no electrolyte. The further investigation showed that the principal condition for achieving brilliant nickel coatings is the passivation of the newly precipitated metal surface during the anodic current period and not the anodic dissolution. The conditions preventing the passivation of the anodes (presence of chlorides, high temperature, low current density, low pH) prolong the anodic period of the reversed current which is required for obtaining brilliant deposits, or they prevent the latter completely. Brilliant deposits which have a good cohesion in individual layers are not formed under all conditions of reversion. These conditions may be selected and are given for the concerned electrolyte of double salt. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 27 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova, Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Kazan' Chemical-Card 4/5

Some Problems of the Intensification of the Process of Nickel-Plating 153-58-1-19/29

-Technological Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, Chair for Inorganic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1957

Card 5/5

83-25

SOV/81-59-5-16070

18.7400

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 339 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vozdvizhenskiy, G.S., Sayfullin, R.S.

TITLE: A Rapid Nickel-Plating Bath Based on Binary Nickel and Ammonia Sulfate

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1958, Nr 22, pp 3 - 16

ABSTRACT: The electrolyte is a solution of  $\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  80 g/l; pH 1.85 - 2.4; temperature 40 - 70°C;  $D_c = 2 - 7 \text{ a/dm}^2$  with-out mixing and 8 - 15  $\text{a/dm}^2$  with mixing.  $\text{BT}_k$  (50 - 85%) in-crease with an increase in the pH, temperature and  $D_c$  and de-crease by 10 - 15% when mixed and  $D_c = 4 \text{ a/dm}^2$ . The dis-persibility of the electrolyte is the usual one for nickel-plating electrolytes. The deposits are hard and plastic. The microhardness of the deposits increases with an increase in the  $D_c$  (from 356 to 418  $\text{kg/mm}^2$  at 40°C) and decreases with an increase in the temperature from 356 to 283 (40 - 75°C). The

Card 1/2

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A Rapid Nickel-Plating Bath Based on Binary Nickel and Ammonia Sulfate  
adhesion of the Ni-deposits to the base is completely satisfactory. It was  
established that there is a connection between the texture of the deposit,  
the luster and the electropolishing properties. *W*

M.M.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Vozdvizhenskiy, G. S., Sayfullin, R. S. 76-32-4-16/43

TITLE: On the Connection Between the Texture and the Properties  
of Electrolytic Nickel Deposits (K voprosu o svyazi tekstury  
elektroliticheskikh osadkov nikelya s ikh svoystvami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr. 4,  
pp. 831 - 833 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until now it has been assumed that the orientation of the  
crystallites in nickel deposits in the direction of the cubic  
axis increases its gloss; in the last years, however, a re-  
gular connection between the texture and the properties of  
deposits has been denied. On a table investigation results are  
mentioned from which can be seen that all factors which de-  
crease cathode polarization can cause a deposit texture, in  
which case, however, a decrease of gloss as well as of the  
inclination to electropolishing is obtained. This is explained  
by the fact that the forming deposit has an oriented but coarse-  
grained structure which deteriorates reflexion. Thus we see  
that the granulation is regarded as marking factor of a  
connection between the orientation of the deposit and its pro-

Card 1/2

76-32-4-16/43

On the Connection Between the Texture and the Properties of Electrolytic Nickel Deposits

perties; thus it follows that the investigations of the connection of the texture with the properties of deposits must at any rate be carried out on conditions securing equal granulation. The results obtained in relation to the influence of the temperature on the degree of perfectness of the texture coincide on the one hand with data from references, and on the other hand contradict them. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova  
(Kazan' Chemical Technological Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2      1. Nickel--Electrodeposition    2. Nickel--Properties    3. Nickel  
                  --Surface properties

SAYFULLIN, R.S.; BAGAUTDINOVA, S.G.

Baths for mirror finish copper plating. Trudy KHTI no.26:151-160  
'59. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Kazanskogo khimiko-tehnologicheskogo instituta imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Copper plating)

S/153/61/004/002/002/003  
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Vozdvizhenskiy, G.S., Sayfullin, R. S. and  
Bagautdinova, S. G.

TITLE: On Determining the Thickness of Bright Nickel Coatings  
by Means of the Jet-Volume Method

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy SSSR, Khimiya  
i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1961, Vol.4, No.2,  
pp. 258-260

TEXT: The British No.1224 1945 standard specification and  
the German DIN 50951 1953 standard specification refer to  
determination of the thickness of plating by means of a jet method.  
The 1953 version of the British No.1224 specification no longer  
contains a description of the jet method for determining the  
thickness of bright nickel coatings. In the Soviet specification  
GOST (GOST) 3003 of 1958 it is recommended to utilise a  
coefficient of 1.4 when determining the thickness of bright  
coatings produced from baths with additions of 2:6 (2:7)naphthalene  
disulphonic acid, since it is assumed that such deposits dissolve  
1.4 times faster than dull deposits. Practical experience in

Card 1/6

On Determining the Thickness ...

S/153/61/004/002/002/003  
E073/E535

the "Santekhpribor" Works obtained by D. Ye. Chasov and M. G. Vayner has shown that the real thickness of the coatings differs appreciably from the thickness measured by the method recommended by this Soviet specification. The aim of this work was to elucidate the main causes of disagreement between individual methods of measurement and to arrive at a more accurate determination of the thickness of nickel coatings. The results are already in practical use. The nickel was deposited on a mechanically polished copper plate from an electrolyte of the following composition (g/l:  $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  - 250,  $\text{NaCl}$  - 10,  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$  - 30,  $\text{NaF}$  - 4, 2:6-2:7 naphthalene disulphonic acid - 4, formalin (40%) - 0.8 for a pH of the electrolyte of 5.4-5.7. The cathode was located at an equal distance (17.5 cm) from the two anodes of electrolytic nickel placed in a sack made of belting fabric. Mixing was by compressed air. The local thickness of the coatings was determined on deposits which were removed from the base using an  $\text{NIK}\beta$  (IXV) optimeter. On most of the surfaces on which measurements were then made by the jet method, the thickness was  $85 \pm 5\%$  of the average value calculated from the

Card 2/6

On Determining the Thickness ...

S/153/61/004/002/002/003  
E073/E535

weight increase of the metal. The deposits, which were removed from the base by a chemical method, were glued onto the edges of perspex for the purpose of determining their thickness. Determination of the thickness was carried out in accordance with the specification GOST 3003-58. The brightness of the deposits was measured by means of a brightness meter with a selenium photocell using a relative scale, according to which the brightness of a silver mirror is 100 units. The hardness of the deposits was determined by means of the instrument ПМТ-3 (PMT-3) using a load of 20 g. The results of thickness measurements for various plating conditions and also the properties of the obtained deposits are entered in Table 1 for current densities of 2 and 4 A/dm<sup>2</sup>, respectively, giving the temperature of the electrolyte, °C, the brightness, %, the hardness kg/mm<sup>2</sup> and the apparent thickness, μ. In this series of tests the investigated spot was cleaned four times with filter paper. The influence of the number of rubbings of the spot (to remove the sludge) on the thickness determination was studied and the results are given in Table 2. The deposits obtained from this bath with various

Card 3/6

## On Determining the Thickness ...

S/153/61/004/002/002/003  
E073/E535

quantities of brightening agents (0.5, 1, 4 g/l) had an equal apparent thickness. According to the specification GOST 3003-58, a correction coefficient of 1.4 has to be applied when determining the thickness of bright nickel coatings. The given results indicate that application of this coefficient shows good agreement between the determined thickness and the real thickness only for deposits obtained under certain plating conditions. Of great importance also is the number of rubbings of the investigated specimen. Platings produced by means of other brightening agents will obviously have a different speed of dissolution under the jet of the reagent and, consequently, it will be necessary to provide other standards for calculation and the same applies for platings obtained from the investigated electrolyte under different plating conditions. The following conclusions are arrived at:

1. Determination by means of the jet-volume method of the thickness of bright nickel coatings obtained from baths with brightening additions must be related to actual conditions of producing the coatings.
2. The determination of the thickness of bright coatings according

Card 4/6

On Determining the Thickness ... S/153/61/004/002/002/003  
E073/E535

to GOST 3003-58 is applicable only to deposits produced from the investigated bath, using a current density of  $2 \text{ A/dm}^2$  and a temperature of  $40^\circ\text{C}$ , provided that the sludge is removed no more than once from the section under investigation. Acknowledgments are expressed to the head of the NIIKhIMMASH Laboratory, M. I. Zilberfarb for his comments on the results. There are 2 tables and 6 references: 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova  
(Inorganic Chemistry Chair, Kazan Chemico-technology Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: September 2, 1959

Table 1

Плотность тока, $\text{A/dm}^2$	2			4		
Температура электролита, $^\circ\text{C}$	20	40	60	20	40	60
Блеск, %	30—40	60—70	2—3	30—50	60—70	60—70
Твердость, $\text{kg/mm}^2$	530	570	550	530	570	570
Кажущаяся толщина, $\mu\text{m}$	12,7	13,6	19,0	12,5	13,0	17,2

Card 5/6

1.180024822  
S/081/61/000/011/020/040  
B105/B203AUTHORS: Sayfullin, R. S., Bagautdinova, S. G.

TITLE: Tank for blank coppering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 347,  
abstract 11K180 (Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1959,  
vyp. 26, 151-160)TEXT: An electrolyte of the following composition is recommended for  
blank coppering (in g/l):  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  200-250,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  60-90, thiourea  
0.01-0.03, molasses 0.8; temperature 15-20°C;  $D_c$  3-8  $\text{a/dm}^2$  (under stirring). XBlank nickel ( $2-3\mu$ ) served as a sublayer. The strength of coverings  
was  $260-310 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ . No distinct relation was observed between the  
brilliance of coverings and the cathode potential. The admixture of  
thiourea shifts the potential by 50-60 mv; the admixture of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  by  
300-500 mv. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VOZDVIZHENSKIY, G.S.; SAYFULLIN, R.S.; BAGAUTDINOVA, S.G.

Determination of the thickness of lustrous nickel coatings obtained  
by the flow method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn.  
4 no. 2:258-260 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova.  
Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.  
(Nickel plating)

SAYFULLIN, R.S.; NASYBULLINA, F.I.

Increasing the hardness of silver electroplating. Izv.vys.ucheb.  
zav; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:817-820 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova,  
kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.  
(Silver—Plating)

SAYFULLIN, R.S.

Electrodeposition and codeposition of particles dispersed in  
electrolytes. Trudy KKHTI no.30:253-258 '62.

Reversal of current during the electrodeposition of silver.  
259-264 (MIRA 16:10)

SAYFULLIN, R.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BAGAUTDINOVA, S.G., inzh.

Black chromium plating. Mashinostroenie no. 5:67 S-0 '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

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JD/JG/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5005566

EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EPR/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4

TJP(c)

S/0080/65/038/002/0341/0345

49  
41  
B

AUTHOR: Sayfullin, R. S.; Nasybullina, F. I.

TITLE: Protection of silver against darkening

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 2, 1965, 341-345

TOPIC TAGS: silver darkening, beryllium oxide film, electrochemistry, chromate treatment, ethanol scouring, hydrogen sulfide, silver sulfide, beryllization

ABSTRACT: Optimal conditions for depositing beryllium oxide films on silver or silver plated materials (Plating v. 48, 285, 1961) were studied under laboratory and commercial conditions, and the protection of silver by chromate treatment was studied. Silver-plated or silver-rubbed watch dials were treated and the best

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or by sandblasting of the silver surface before the deposition of films. Films of higher quality were produced on silver-plated surfaces than on silver-rubbed material. Protective films obtained by electrochemical deposition in potassium